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SHAFTESBURY BOROUGH COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR

1957

Medical Officer of Health -

NOEL F. PEARSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector -

W.N. TEASDALE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.



Council Offices,  
STURMINSTER NEWTON,  
Dorset.

1st September, 1958.

To The Mayor, Aldermen & Councillors,  
Shaftesbury Borough Council.

Madam & Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1957.

I regret that, owing to the poliomyelitis vaccination drive during the current year, it has not been possible for me to present this report to you at an earlier date in accordance with my usual custom.

The report is prepared and will be circulated in accordance with the requirements of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations 1935 and 1951.

The report shows that the health of the Borough has remained satisfactory. There was no undue incidence of infectious disease. The vital statistics compare favourably with those for the County as a whole.

It is to be regretted that your plans for providing more housing accommodation in the St. James district had again to be postponed as a result of the Government's monetary policy, but as there now appears to be no further grounds for further delay it is hoped that the scheme will be proceeded with.

I am indebted to Mr. Teasdale, your Public Health Inspector, for his co-operation and help during the year and for his assistance in preparing this report, and to my clerk, Mrs. P. Dyas, for her efficient services.

I would also like to thank you, Madam and Gentlemen, for your courtesy and consideration throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

*Ken Stewson*

Medical Officer of Health.

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SHAFTESBURY BOROUGH COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR

1957

A. Area = 1,078 acres.  
Rateable value: 1958 = £39,396.  
Production of a penny rate: 1957/58 = £156  
1958/59 = £154 (estimate)

Vital Statistics.

Population (Registrar General's Estimate) = 3,430.

LIVE BIRTHS.

	Male.	Female.		Comparative Rates	
				(a) Shaftesbury Borough	(b) England & Wales.
Total	27	20	} Rate per 1,000 resident pop: = 13.7		
Legitimate	27	20			
Illegitimate	Nil	Nil		14.2	16.1

STILLBIRTHS.

Total	2	-	Rate per 1,000 live & stillbirths = 40.0	40.0	22.4
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DEATHS.

Total	20	23	Rate per 1,000 resident pop: = 12.5	11.9	11.5
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Deaths in infants under one year	1	Nil	Infantile death rate per 1,000 live births = 21.3	21.3	24.8
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	<u>1957.</u>	<u>1956.</u>	<u>1955.</u>	<u>1954.</u>
Deaths from Maternal Causes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
" " Tuberculosis	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
" " Cancer of the Lungs	3	1	1	2
" " Other Cancer	8			
" " Coronary Disease(Angina)	7	8	8	4
" " Other Heart or Vascular disease	15			
" " Influenza	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
" " Pneumonia	2	2	7	3
" " Motor Vehicle accidents	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
" " All other accidents	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
" " Suicide	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil



B. Nature of the District.

Shaftesbury is an ancient Borough with strong historical connections. It is a market town supplying the requirements of the farming community in the surrounding districts. Its principal industries and trades include glove making and the central depot for the Southern Electricity Board and Post Office Engineers is stationed there. A Government Radio Station is also within its boundaries.

The closing of the American Air Force Transit Camp during the year created some increase in local unemployment.

During the year an excellently constructed new cattle market was erected on the outskirts of the town to replace the old centrally placed one. It is hoped, and anticipated, that this improvement will add to the prosperity of the Borough as a local market town.

C. Personal Health Services in the District.

The personal health services continued to be provided by the County Council and have proved satisfactory and no further comment is considered necessary in connection with them.

The ambulance services are provided by the County Council using the St. John Ambulance Brigade as their agent. An efficient service has been maintained during the year.

The hospital services are provided by the Salisbury and the Bournemouth and West Hants Hospital Management Committees, the local hospital being the Westminster Memorial Hospital, having in-patient beds, an out-patient department and a maternity annexe.

It is satisfactory to note that the increasing demand on Health Visitors time made by the increasing attention which they have now to give to old people has been met by the appointment of an additional Health Visitor in the North Dorset area with a corresponding reduction in the case load of each Health Visitor.

D. Environmental Health Services.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health (Part time) - Noel F. Pearson,  
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

He also acts as Medical Officer of Health to four other District Councils in the North Dorset Area and as Assistant County Medical Officer to the Dorset County Council.

The time available which he has to devote to his duties with your Council is something less than one half day per week.

Public Health Inspector (Part time) - William Norman Teasdale,  
M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.  
Certificate of R.S.H. &  
S.I.E.J.B.  
Certificate of R.S.H. as  
Inspector of Meat and  
Other Foods.

Technical Assistant (Part time) - Philip Stroud.

Clerical Staff (Part time) - One shorthand typist/clerk.



## WATER SUPPLY.

At the Barton Hill Wells, the drop in levels, noticed towards the end of 1956, continued during the year reaching their lowest level in August. During the autumn, a slight improvement was shown, but at the end of the year there were no indications of any marked recovery. The total annual yield was 40,017,000 gallons, a fall of 5,052,000 gallons over the year, an average of 14,000 gallons per day less than in 1956. This represents approximately 11% of the average normal consumption.

As a result of this drop in levels, more water had to be drawn from the auxiliary supply at Salisbury Road, a total of 4,913,000 gallons, and an increase of 4,025,000 gallons over the previous year. These various totals represent a fall of 1,027,000 gallons in consumption over the year, due chiefly to weather conditions and an outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease in the area resulting in the temporary closing of the Cattle Market. The average daily consumption over the year fell to 123,000 gallons, which shows a slight fall of 3,000 gallons per day, and an average of 36 gallons per day per head of population.

Quality. An increased number of samples were taken during the year, thirty one for bacteriological analysis and three for chemical analysis. Of the thirty one bacteriological samples submitted to the County Pathologist, seven were from Barton Hill Wells, eighteen from various taps and standpipes on the public mains supply, five from the open air swimming bath and one from a private supply. All the samples taken from the wells public mains and Swimming Bath were satisfactory, but the check sample taken from the private supply was most unsatisfactory. As a result of this, action was taken to transfer these three cottages to the public mains, and this work has been completed.

The chemical samples taken from the wells and from the mains during Salisbury Road pumping hours show an almost similar water from the wells and the mains water drawn from both sources. The Barton Hill water is satisfactory, bright in appearance, moderately hard in character and free from any contamination.

New Connections and Extensions. During the year, work was completed on the new 4" main serving Great Lane, Layton Lane, Gold Hill and St. James Street replacing an old 2" main which served only part of the area. This new main now provides an adequate quantity of water at reasonable pressures for all purposes. During the course of the Contract, the opportunity was also taken of re-laying all domestic services in the area.

A new 3" branch main was laid during the year to serve a new housing estate at Belmont Close and services to the individual plots installed at the same time to avoid the opening up of a new road at a later date.

As there have been extensions of the high level mains to serve new development taking place now and in the future, and particularly because of the high increase demand by the Cattle Market, it has been found necessary for preliminary work to be put in hand to increase the output at Barton Hill by the installation of an extra booster pump.

At the end of the year, trouble developed in one of the well pumps and in the control panel for these pumps and overhaul of the plant was required in both cases. Because of the age of the installation, it is likely that increased maintenance and overhaul will be required each year, and it is hoped that work on the Stubhampton scheme will be completed soon so that a reliable standby will be available in case of breakdown. The necessity for this is becoming more and more evident as the work on this scheme becomes more protracted.

New Connections carried out during the year were as follows:-

Domestic use	3
Agricultural purposes	1
Other purposes	3



Domestic Supply. 1,070 houses (having an approximate population of 3,355) are served with the public supply into the house, 35 houses (having an approximate population of 45) are served by outside standpipes only.

Apart from the new services installed (and already referred to) only a few domestic supplies have been installed and no work has been carried out on the elimination of standby supplies. In this connection however, the declaration of two Clearance Areas by the Council has gone a long way to solving this problem, as the majority of houses in these areas are served by standpipes. The houses are being gradually vacated and the population estimated to be served by standpipe supplies has been reduced to 45, so that it is hoped that these supplies will shortly be eliminated.

Because of the relaying of a number of old brick sewers and the continuing reports of freedom from contamination in the Barton Hill Wells, the Council directed in November the reduction of the chlorination of the water supply from a residual content of 0.2 parts per million to 0.1 parts. Such a reduction cannot affect the taste, occasionally complained of in chlorinated water, but does reduce the margin of safety in the case of unlikely but possible accidental pollution.

#### DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Conditions at the disposal areas at Holyrood Farm and Paynes Place Farm remain basically the same as in previous years, minor blockages still occurring on some of the outfall branches at Holyrood Farm. The system continues to work reasonably well and not give rise to complaint, in spite of the increased volume brought about by the relaying of old defective sewers, new development, and the improvement of old houses.

The biggest nuisance arising at disposal points is occurring at the more scattered and isolated area of Long Cross, where the pollution of ditches by crude sewage has given rise to the consideration of improved sewerage facilities and the construction of disposal treatment tanks.

During 1956, the most important improvement was the completion of work on the relaying of the old brick sewers from Shooters Lane to Barton Hill via Angel Lane. This work gave rise to many problems and difficulties during the course of construction owing to the congestion and multitude of other underground services in the narrow confines of Shooters Lane and Angel Lane. In addition these sewers passed both the Post Office Telephone Exchange and the Waterworks where there was a concentration of trunk cables and water mains. In spite of these, the work was completed expeditiously by August, the use of flexible joints for the pipes overcoming the difficulty of jointing in trenches where the old sewers had to be broken down and the new pipes laid.

A new length of 6" sewer was laid by private developers in pitch fibre pipe to serve new estate development at Belmont Close together with 4" laterals to serve individual plots.

#### PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Collection. The Council undertakes a weekly refuse collection.

Disposal. Disposal continues to be effected at the Salisbury Road tip, where a further outbreak of fire was eventually controlled by cutting off the tipping face by the use of a hired excavator and bulldozer. The recent fires have reduced the height of the tip to a considerable extent in places, and, no doubt, when it is certain that the fires are out, the period for tipping will be extended. Nevertheless, the mound of refuse and manual control of tipping, limited as it is to a short period per week, is likely to give rise to complaints from various angles, particularly the amenities of the district, fly control and nuisance from smells and smoke.



The Council's endeavours to procure a new site outside their boundaries have met with no success and are not likely to receive favourable consideration from the inhabitants of any of the areas concerned.

### Street Cleansing.

This work is still limited to the main trunk road and certain other main streets in the town with daily or weekly sweeping as the time and labour from other work permits. The side streets and lanes receive practically no sweeping apart from that given during the seasonal weed trimming and quarter cleaning. It is not expected that any improvement is likely until extra staff are engaged either on a permanent, or casual, basis for that purpose.

### RIVERS AND STREAMS POLLUTION.

There has been no action taken in this matter during the past year, but consideration must now be given to the Long Cross area already referred to above.

### SHOPS ACT.

The Borough Council is the responsible Authority for the administration of the Shops Act 1950 within the Borough.

No. of inspections carried out	<u>43</u>
No. of defects found	<u>5</u>
No. of notices served	<u>5</u>
No. of notices complied with	<u>5</u>

### FACTORIES ACT, 1937

	<u>No. of premises on register.</u>	<u>Inspections.</u>	<u>Written Notices.</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	2	10	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	17	30	3
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	10	26	2
Total -	29	66	6

	<u>No. of cases in which defects were -</u>	
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
Want of cleanliness	1	1
Ineffective drainage of floors	2	2
Sanitary Conveniences -		
Unsuitable or defective	3	2
Total -	6	5

No. of outworkers = 67



### SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No action was called for or taken during the year.

### SWIMMING BATHS.

There is one public open air bath in the Borough.

Owing to the restriction of capital expenditure, the next stage of the improvements in changing room facilities at the Barton Hill Baths have had to be deferred. Increased use of the bath was brought about by the booking of all spare day periods by the American Childrens Camp at Fonthill. This use by the Americans was only effected after several inspections by their Medical authorities, the result of which was to give the baths their approval. Both chemical and bacteriological samples taken at frequent intervals revealed a satisfactory swimming bath water, and these were checked frequently by the County Health Department, acting in the interests of the school children using the bath. Every credit is due to the personnel in charge of the baths for this satisfactory state of affairs.

### MOVEABLE DWELLINGS AND CAMPING SITES.

Two licences for the siting of individual caravans at Long Cross and Emmore Green, the former being a seasonal use and the latter as a temporary measure to allow building operations to proceed to improve property on the site.

VERMINOUS PREMISES. No action was called for or taken during the year.

### PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The duties of the Council under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 are carried out in the district by the North Dorset Joint Rodent Committee whose activities cover the five districts in North Dorset and the Beaminster Rural District.

As in previous years, the Rodent Officer and his operatives, have continued to do good work in the control of rat and mice infestations on domestic premises, sewers refuse tips and slaughterhouse and no large infestations have been reported. The sewer control is especially effective, bearing in mind the easy means of access rats have to the sewer from the open outfalls at Holyrood Farm and Paynes Place. With the construction of new sewers and manholes where none previously existed, the operators are now able to cover and bait a great area of the sewerage system, and this should produce even better results.

### RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

No premises in the Borough are registered or licensed under this Act.

### PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

No premises in the Borough are registered or licensed under this Act.

### SCHOOLS (INCLUDING SCHOOL CANTEENS).

Routine inspection of all schools and school canteens with officers of the County Health Department have been carried out. There were no major items requiring particular attention, gradual improvements of conditions at the smaller and older schools over the past years have brought these schools to a standard beyond which it will be difficult to go without major reconstruction works. Conditions at these schools may not be ideal in every respect, but much has been done to alleviate the faults of their initial construction.

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 & 1951 - Section 47.

No action was called for under these Acts during the year.



## HOUSING.

Total number of houses in the district 1,105

### Inspection of dwelling houses during the year -

Total No. of dwelling houses inspected during the year 292

No. of inspections made 538

No. of informal notices served 123

No. of informal notices complied with 101

No. of statutory notices served Nil

No. of statutory notices complied with Nil

No. of houses reported under Section 11  
of the Housing Act, 1936 6

Action taken by the Local Authority in respect  
of such houses -

Demolition Orders made Nil

Undertakings accepted for -

Closure Nil

Reconditioning 2

Other action Nil

No. of houses included in Clearance Areas during the year 5

### Overcrowding.

No case of statutory overcrowding was found during the year.

### Houses Let in Lodgings.

No houses in the Borough are known to be let in lodgings.

### Requisitioned Premises.

One house was held by the Council under requisition at the end of the year.

### Rehousing.

Eighteen families were rehoused by the Council during the year.

### Housing Applications.

Resident within the district 54

Resident without the district 34

These figures are a material increase on the figures for the previous year which were 29 and 25 respectively.

### Housing and Slum Clearance.

No new dwellings were provided by the Council during the year. Three new houses were built by private enterprise. Six houses were 'improved' during the year with improvement grants.

The year under review was notable for two events as far as Housing and Slum Clearance is concerned.

In the first place the Council took statutory action (the first since pre-war years) in respect to two slum clearance areas, in St. James and Long Cross. In the first instance a compulsory purchase order was made in anticipation of the redevelopment of the site for new housing purposes. In the second case a compulsory clearance order was made. No confirmation of either of these orders had been given by the Minister at the end of the year.

The second major event was the postponement (as a result of the increase in loan charge interest rates) of the proposal to build further Council houses



in St. James designed to assist in the rehousing of persons displaced by slum clearance and those on the general waiting list.

Although, possibly financially inevitable in a small Borough with limited financial resources, this decision was disappointing after so much effort had been put into getting the scheme under way.

#### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

##### Milk.

There has been no change in the organisation of milk supplies in the town, and milk sampling has continued to be carried out by Officers of the County Health Department during the course of their other sampling duties. This mutual arrangement continues to work well. The marked drop in the number of samples is accounted for in that the majority of samples shown last year were taken at schools, and no such returns are shown this year.

##### Food & Drugs Act, 1955.

No. of 'dealers' subject to registration by the District Council under regulation 14 of the Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations 1949 2

No. of 'dealers' subject to licensing under regulation 14 of the Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949 2

No. of 'dairies' in the district subject to registration under regulation 8 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949 Nil

No. of 'distributors' subject to registration under regulation 8 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949 2

##### Samples.

No. of samples of milk taken and submitted for examination during the year:-

	<u>Passed.</u>	<u>Failed.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Tuberculin Tested	4	-	4
Pasteurised	12	-	12

##### Milk & Dairies Regulations 1949 - Regulation 20.

No action was called for or taken during the year.

##### Other Food Premises.

The number of food premises in the area, by type of business:-

Hotels, restaurants, cafes and boarding houses	<u>9</u>
Canteens - School and workplace	<u>6</u>
Confectioners	<u>9</u>
Meat and Fish	<u>8</u>
Grocers	<u>7</u>
Mixed Stores	<u>7</u>
Boarding Schools and other residential institutions	<u>2</u>
Food factories	<u>Nil</u>
Stalls	<u>Nil</u>
Other	<u>34</u>

No. of above subject to registration under Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955 in respect of -

Ice-cream	<u>17</u>
Sausages & prepared meats	<u>7</u>
Fish and Chips	<u>2</u>



No. of samples of ice-cream submitted for Methylene Blue Test Nil

No. of premises inspected during the year 68

No. of inspections carried out 119

Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 - 1956.

A number of improved conditions have been brought about at clubs and canteens as a result of propaganda put out with the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955. There are, however, a number of such clubs who have yet to carry out improvements, but taken all round the standard of hygiene in food premises in the town is of reasonable standard. No certificates of exemption have been issued under the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Ice-cream (Heat Treatment Etc) Regulations 1947 - 1952.

All ice-cream sold in the Borough is supplied pre-packed and none is manufactured locally.

Byelaws in respect of Handling and Wrapping of Food Etc.

Such Byelaws are operative within the Borough.

Food Inspection.

Slaughterhouses. There is only one licensed slaughterhouse in the Borough.

Littledown Abbattoir. Considerable structural improvements were completed during the year to satisfy the standards required under slaughterhouse Byelaws and to enable the expiring licence to be renewed. The works carried out included improved facilities for lairage, manure and offal disposal, sanitary accommodation, cloakroom, a hot water supply and sterilisation facilities. Satisfactory drainage arrangements were made by connection to the Council's sewer.

Slaughtering. The number of animals slaughtered during the year showed a slight overall increase, chiefly in the number of calves killed, although there were signs of a considerable increase at the end of the year due to the prolonged outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease in the area. A total of 3,190 animals of all classes were killed, an increase of 206 over 1956, representing 6.9%. This increase of 206 comprises a fluctuation as follows:-

Cattle	-	+	8	(3.1%).
Calves	-	+	231	(8.9%).
Sheep	-	-	5	(6.8%).
Pigs	-	-	28	(53.9%).

The incidence of diseased conditions other than tuberculosis remained proportionately the same for all classes of animals, with cows carrying by far the highest percentage. The tuberculosis figures show a very slight increase but still remain at a comparatively low figure. The declaration of a Tuberculosis Eradication Area Scheme in 1958 is likely to show a fairly high increase in these figures initially, as more reactors are likely to be sent to the Abbattoir for slaughter. The percentage of Cysticercosis Bovis cases is also very low, being 0.8% of all cattle slaughtered.

The quantities of meat condemned for major and minor diseased conditions is as follows:-

Beef	..	6,563 lb.
Beef Offal	..	1,477 lb.
Veal	..	715 lb.
Calf Offal	..	126 lb.
Mutton	..	7 lb.
Sheep Offal	..	22 lb.
Pork	..	20 lb.
Pig Offal	..	9 lb.
Total		8,939 lb.

It will be noted that this shows a very considerable increase in the total weight condemned and an increase in almost every class of meat. Although the incidence of disease remains basically unchanged, more carcasses have been condemned for generalised conditions than in 1956, and the total weight has therefore increased as much as 128.6%, with the largest increases in the quantity of beef and veal. The chief reason for this has been the increased number of casualty animals sent to the abattoir for slaughter, when, in a considerable number of cases, the animals should have been sent direct to a knackers yard.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	213	49	2,835	69	24
Number inspected	213	49	2,835	69	24
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	2	5	12	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	29	14	13	4	4
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	14.6	38.8	0.9	5.8	16.7
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	2	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	4	1	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	1.4	8.2	0.1	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis:</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	-	-	-	-
Generalised and Totally condemned	1	-	-	-	-



## Butchers' Shops and Other Premises .

Only a small quantity of imported meat was condemned at butchers shops for bone taint, but the quantity of tinned goods condemned at grocers shops shows a considerable increase in all commodities over that for 1956. In spite of these increases, however, the overall percentage increase is not so remarkable when it is compared with the vast quantities in the annual turnover of these shops in all the tinned goods handled by them.

Imported Beef	70 lb.
Tinned Meat	141 lb.
Tinned Fruit	300 lb.
Tinned Vegetables	50 lb.
Tinned Fish	16 lb.
Tinned Milk	27 lb.
Total	604 lb.

Total of all foodstuffs condemned 9,543 lb.

## Disposal of Condemned Food.

The system of voluntary surrender by arrangement with proprietors of food shops in the town continues to operate satisfactorily. Condemnation certificates are issued to the shops, principally, on their part, to make claims on the food factors for the replacement of unsound food, and such tinned foods condemned are collected with the weekly refuse and disposed of by the Council at their Refuse Tip. Foodstuffs other than canned goods are made subject to special collections at the time of condemnation and disposed of in similar fashion, so as not to allow the unsound food to remain on the premises for any length of time.

With the inspection of meat now carried out at the abattoir, no large quantities are condemned at butchers shops, apart from very occasional quantities of bone taint in imported meat during the summer months. In such cases, arrangements can be made for collection and delivery to a local glue factory or direct to hunt kennels for dog meat.

## Basement Bakehouses.

There is one basement bakehouse in the town which is licensed for use under the Factories Act 1937 in so far as the premises are considered suitable for the purpose for which they are used.

## SUMMARY OF SANITARY INSPECTIONS (INCLUDING HOUSING) CARRIED OUT.

Total No. of inspections (under all headings)	3,079
Total No. of informal notices served	225
Total No. of informal notices complied with	203
Total No. of statutory notices served	Nil
Total No. of statutory notices complied with	Nil
No. of prosecutions	Nil

## E. NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.

### Other than Tuberculosis -

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Total Cases Notified</u>
Pneumonia	3
Polionyelitis (Paralytic)	2
Measles	1

### Tuberculosis -

<u>New Cases Notified</u>	
<u>Respiratory.</u>	<u>Non-Respiratory.</u>
1	1

NOEL F. PEARSON.

Medical Officer of Health.







